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principal speakers were President Taft, the Japanese Ambassador, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. Martin A. Knapp, and Hon. David J. Foster.

. . . A notable banquet was given on May 1 in Tokyo by the Association of Friends of America in Japan in celebration of the conclusion of the Japanese-American treaty. The guests numbered about sixty, and included many distinguished personages, including the American Ambassador, Mr. O'Brien; Marquis Komura, the Foreign Minister; Prince Tokuguwa, president of the House of Peers; Baron Takahashi, and others. Viscount Kaneko, well known in the United States, presided, and condemned what he called the criminal breeding of mischief between two nations whose manifest destiny is together to guard the control of the Pacific.

. . . An Anglo-German Friendship Society was organized at the Mansion House, London, on May 1, the object of which is to dissipate any unfriendly feeling which may exist between the two nations and promote more cordial relations. The Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were the Duke of Argyll, Sir Frederick Lascelles, former British Ambassador at Berlin, and the Earl of Aberdeen, all of whom are officers in the new society.

. . . The *Evening Herald* of Melbourne, Australia, has submitted to a considerable number of prominent citizens of the country the inquiry whether they approve of the proposed treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, in which there shall be no reservation of questions of honor or vital interests, and almost without exception the replies have been in the affirmative.

. . . In five years the nations have built thirty-seven ships of the Dreadnought type, and if the present rate of building continues thirty-six more Dreadnoughts will be launched within the current year. That means the sinking of \$400,000,000 in Dreadnoughts alone this year.

. . . *Heiwa*, published at Tokyo, Japan, in the interests of peace and justice, made its April number this year a Baroness von Suttner number. It had editorials on the Baroness, on the Coming Peace Congress at Rome, on the Honolulu "Friend" Peace Scholarships for Japanese students, and in addition published the first installment of the translation into Japanese of the Baroness' famous story, "Lay Down your Arms."

. . . At the Third Congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals, held in New York, April 26-28, an able address on "The Arbitration of Differences and Reduction of Armaments" was given by Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, secretary of the Ginn World Peace Foundation.

. . . On the 8th of May all the ministers in Fulton and De Kalb counties, Georgia, were invited to meet with the Evangelical Ministers' Association of Atlanta, to hear the subject of "Peace on Earth" discussed by Dr. Henry C. White, president of the University of Georgia. It was probably the most important meeting of clergymen in the interest of peace ever held in the South.

. . . On May 17 Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, introduced into the House of Representatives a

resolution providing that the President shall authorize the delegates from the United States to the next International Peace Conference at The Hague to use their influence in favor of the adoption of an agreement by the nations that they will not henceforth make any attempt to increase their territory by conquest.

. . . The *Western Christian Advocate*, published in Cincinnati, declares that the Methodist Church, "one of the largest and most representative in America," must place itself in the immediate front rank of those who favor and are willing to work for such a reform (Anglo-American Arbitration), with its unlimited possibilities of good not only for the Anglo-Saxon race and the present time, but for all races and all times.

### The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty and the Peace Work of the Department of State.

Address of the President of the United States, William Howard Taft, at the Opening of the Third National Peace Conference, at Baltimore, May 3, 1911.

It expresses my feelings when I say that I am frightened by the introduction of the Chairman. I have been told before that I exercise in the Presidential office greater power than any man on earth. I have been able to take that idea in, and I know how much of it is real fact and how much of it is eloquence turning a good period. (Laughter.)

It is possible that the President does exercise greater power than that of any other ruler in the world, but I am able to give you a little information from the standpoint of one with some opportunity to observe, and I am bound to say that the burden and responsibility of the position are brought home to him much more clearly than the power. (Applause.)

Your Chairman has been good enough to refer to something that I had said with reference to a hope for general arbitration, and the expression of opinion that an arbitration treaty of the widest scope between two great nations would be a very important step in securing the peace of the world. I do not claim any patent on that statement, and I have no doubt that it is shared by all who understand the situation at all. I have no doubt that an important step—if such an arbitration treaty can be concluded—will have been taken, but it will not bring an end of war at once. It is a step, and we must not defeat our purposes by enlarging the expectation of the world as to what is to happen and then disappointing them. In other words, we must look forward with reasonable judgment, and look to such an arbitration treaty as one step, to be followed by other steps as rapidly as possible; but we must realize that we are dealing with a world that is fallible and full of weakness—with some wickedness in it (laughter)—and that reforms that are worth having are brought about little by little and not by one blow. I do not mean to say by this that I am not greatly interested in bringing about the arbitration treaty or treaties that are mentioned, but I do think that we are likely to make more progress if we look forward with reasonable foresight and realize

the difficulties that are to be overcome, than if we think we have opened the gate to eternal peace with one key and within one year.

I am not going to dwell upon the question of the arbitration treaty which is in the process of negotiation. The truth is, I would much rather stand upon the platform and refer to such a step as taken, to such a treaty as made and acquiesced in, than to discuss it during its negotiation when I am one of the negotiators. Therefore, I would wish to make the few remarks which I will address to you this afternoon upon one or two other subjects than that of the general arbitration treaty.

Since the matter of the arbitration treaty has been suggested, I have received a great many invitations from various associations whose titles indicated that their purpose was the promotion of peace, and it seemed to me that in the number of those associations and in their lack of co-operation we might find some opportunity for an improvement in the movement and giving greater force to organized expression for peace. You have a Congress here, and in this Congress I assume that a good many associations take part. Have you any basis of organization and union which unites your efforts in anything but this Congress? Don't you think you had better unite your peace associations and make your efforts united toward the one object you have in view? Aren't you likely to squander a little of your force if you maintain isolated associations and do not come together for the purpose we all have in view?

The second thought that I would like to bring to you is that one of the evidences of an improvement in the world for peace is the fact that all the State Departments, all Chancellories of Foreign Affairs are themselves now organized into agencies for the promotion of peace by negotiation. The State Department at Washington has no more important or absorbing duty than to lend its good offices to the republics—the twenty republics of this hemisphere—to prevent their various differences from leading into war. (Applause.) And, not to go back of this Administration, there have been four instances in which the action of the State Department, taken in connection with some of the influential countries of South America, has absolutely prevented wars which twenty or thirty years ago would certainly have ensued. (Applause.)

The difficulties with respect to war are not now so large, although, of course, the danger from them is not absent—but not now so large, with stable and powerful governments maintaining law and order with something like perfection, but it is in those governments which do not exercise complete control over their people and in which revolutions and insurrections break out, not only to the injury and danger of the people and their property and of the government itself, but to the disturbance of all the world in their neighborhood. It is with reference to disturbances of this kind that the United States and the other great republics of this hemisphere must exercise their kindly and peaceful influence as much as possible. One of the difficulties that the United States finds is the natural suspicion that the countries engaged have of the motive which the United States has in tendering its good offices.

Now, asseveration, I presume, helps but little where the suspicion is real. Yet I like to avail myself of the

opportunity, in such a presence as this, to assert that there is not, in the whole length and breadth of the United States, among its people, any desire for territorial aggrandizement; and that its people as a whole will not permit this government, if it would, to take any steps in respect to foreign governments except those which will aid those foreign governments and those foreign peoples in maintaining their own government and in maintaining peace within their borders. We have had wars, and we know what they are. We know the responsibilities they entail—the burdens and losses and horrors—and we would have none of them. We have a magnificent domain of our own in which we are attempting to work out and show to the world success in popular government, and we need no more territory in which to show that. (Applause.)

But we have attained great prosperity and great power. We have become a powerful member of the community of nations in which we live, and there is, therefore, thrown upon us necessarily a care and responsibility for the peace of the world in our neighborhood, and a burden of helping those nations that cannot help themselves, if we may do that peacefully and effectively.

Now, we undertook such a duty in respect to Santo Domingo. She was torn with contending factions. Foreign nations held her bonds and desired to collect what was due. We entered into an arrangement by which we put in our revenue officers to collect the revenue. We took charge of the custom-houses, and that near agency gave us an instrumentality by which we have enabled that nation to go on, until she is rapidly paying off her debts, and while we have been there has had no factions or revolutions. (Applause.)

I may add that our position with respect to Santo Domingo enabled us to intervene when she and Haiti thought it was necessary to fight about something, and to persuade them to submit their difference to The Hague.

I do not think we can avoid the discharge of a duty like that. It helps the world, it helps the country which we help, and it helps ourselves by showing that a nation ought to have a conscience and ought to have a neighborly feeling as well as an individual one. (Applause.)

Now, my friends, I am not going on with these desultory remarks. I am glad that I could come here to this Congress of Peace, and any personality that I may have of a representative character I wish to lend to your Congress and lend to it the support of the United States. (Long-continued applause.)

The Peace Society of Cincinnati, co-operating with the Evangelical Alliance, held a public meeting in the interest of the world peace movement in the First Presbyterian Church, Monday, May 14. President C. F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, delivered the address. The secretary, Rev. G. W. Dubois, recently addressed the Public School Principals' Association, distributed copies of the second annual report of the American School Peace League, and, co-operating with the principals, has furnished speakers for the three high schools, one intermediate school, and eleven district schools in celebration of Hague Day. The Executive Committee has appointed a committee to secure the American Peace Congress for Cincinnati in 1913.